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AUTHOR Baum, Nathan; And Others
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ABSTRACT

Prepared as a guide to assist students with library research methods for women's studies course work, the document is divided into five chapters. Chapter one explains how to find books on a specific topic using the subject catalog at Stony Brook's Melville Library. Using a question and answer format the topics covered include subject catalog location, "Library of Congress List of Subject Headings," subject catalog subdivisions, and catalog card tracings. Chapter two discusses how to find journal and newspaper articles using periodical indexes, bibliographic citations, library periodical holdings cards, abstracting sources, and newspaper indexes. Chapter three features subject bibliographies. Chapter four highlights biographical materials, directories, news digests, yearbooks, almanacs, United States government documents, social and economic statistics, microform materials, special collections, and audiovisual materials. The document concludes with a selective bibliography of sources on women's studies at the Stony Brook Library. (JH)

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CHAPTER ONE

HOW TO FIND BOOKS ON YOUR TOPIC USING THE SUBJECT CATALOG

After reading this chapter, you will be able to do the following:

- locate the Subject Catalog in the Reference Room
- use the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings to compile a list of subject headings for your topic
- effectively use the Subject Catalog to determine what books (and other materials) the library owns on your topic

INTRODUCTION

There are three kinds of card catalogs in the Stony Brook Library: the Author-Title Catalog, the Periodical Catalog, and the Subject Catalog. The Subject Catalog will be discussed in this chapter. To begin, let us define the Subject Catalog as the card catalog that lists, under a set of subject headings, the books, periodicals and other materials the library owns.

USING THE SUBJECT CATALOG

Q. WHERE IS THE SUBJECT CATALOG LOCATED?

A. Behind the Periodical Catalog which is located in back of the reference desks.

Q. HOW DOES ONE KNOW WHAT SUBJECT HEADINGS TO LOOK UNDER IN THE SUBJECT CATALOG?

A. There is a book called the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings which lists in alphabetical order the subject headings that are used in the Subject Catalog. This book (actually two big red volumes) rests on the Subject Catalog. There is another set behind the reference desks.

Q. HOW IS THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS LIST OF SUBJECT HEADINGS USED?

A. Look at the example from the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings on the following page for the answer to this question. The major elements to focus on are underlined and explained.

EXCERPT FROM THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS LIST OF SUBJECT HEADINGS

Women in literature *(PN56.W6)*
Here are entered works which discuss the representation of women in literature. Works on the attainments of women as authors are entered under Women authors. Collections of works written by women are entered under the subdivision Women authors following the name of national literature and genre, *e.g.* American fiction—Women authors. Collections of works in two or more literary forms written about women are entered under Women—Literary collections.
sa Nuns in literature
Wives in literature
subdivision Characters—Women *under names of authors, e.g.* Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Characters—Women
x Heroines
Women in drama
Women in poetry
xx Characters and characteristics in literature
Literature
Women in popular culture
Notes under Women—Literary collections; Women authors
Women in management
See Women executives
Women in mass media *(Indirect)*
Here are entered works discussing the portrayal of women in mass media. Works discussing all aspects of women's involvement in mass media are entered under Women in the mass media industry.
sa Women in the press
xx Mass media
Women in popular culture

Bold face headings are terms which can be looked up in our Subject Catalog. We have many, but not all, of these bold face headings in our catalog, because if we have no books on a particular topic, the subject catalog will not include. headings for the topic.

Headings next to and under the symbol "sa" (meaning see also) are potentially useful headings too. These headings are closely related to (and usually more specific than) the bold face heading under which they appear. For example, under the bold face heading "Women in literature" there is a notation that you may see also (sa) "Nuns in literature" and "Wives in literature" in the Subject Catalog.

Call number area under which books on this topic would be shelved.

Headings next to and under the symbol "x" are not usable headings. For example, under the bold face heading "Women in literature," the terms "Heroines," "Women in drama," and "Women in poetry" are not usable terms in the Subject Catalog because they are next to and immediately below the "x" symbol. "Women in literature" is the term you would need to look up in the Subject Catalog instead of these other terms.

Headings next to and under the symbol "xx" are also potentially useful. These headings are usually more general than the bold face heading under which they are listed. For example, under the bold face heading "Women in literature," the terms "Characters and characteristics in literature," "Literature," and "Women in popular culture" all appear next to or just below the "xx" symbol. This notation indicates that these terms can be looked up in the Subject Catalog.

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Q. ONCE A LIST OF POTENTIALLY USABLE SUBJECT HEADINGS IS COMPILED FROM THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS LISTING, WHAT IS THE NEXT STEP?

A. Go to the Subject Catalog, and check under those headings on your list to see if they are included in the catalog drawers. If they are, they will be clearly typed at the top of guide cards. These cards stand out because they are slightly taller than regular catalog cards and are covered by protective plastic jackets. Look through the catalog cards filed behind these guide cards to find titles related to your topic.

Q. THERE ARE NO PROPER NOUNS LISTED IN THE EXAMPLE ON PAGE 2. ARE PROPER NOUNS, SUCH AS THE NAMES OF CITIES OR PERSONS, LISTED IN THE SUBJECT CATALOG?

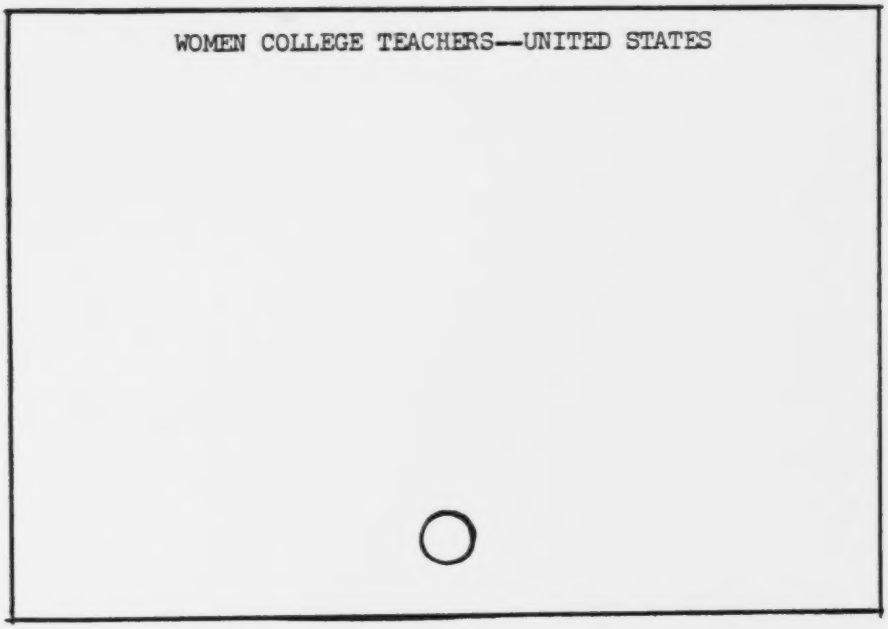
A. Yes, they are, provided that the library owns a book on that person, city, etc. Most proper nouns do not appear in the Library of Congress listing because their inclusion would make the work even larger than it already is. So remember, even though a proper noun is not listed in the LC list, it may very well be listed in the Subject Catalog.

Q. CAN A PERSON GO DIRECTLY TO THE SUBJECT CATALOG AND LOOK UNDER SUBJECT HEADINGS FOR A TOPIC WITHOUT HAVING TO USE THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS LIST OF SUBJECT HEADINGS?

A. Yes, especially in the case of proper nouns, as just noted. However, some materials on your topic may be listed in the Subject Catalog under headings that you might not think to consult on your own. Many people do use the Subject Catalog without checking the LC list but are probably not searching most effectively because they are not aware of all the possible subject headings for their topic.

SUBDIVISIONS

The subject headings printed in the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings and used in our Subject Catalog can be made to express more specific concepts by adding subdivisions to them. For example, the heading "Women College Teachers" can have the subheading "United States" appended to it. In the LC list, appropriate subheadings are indicated by printing them, preceded by a dash, beneath the headings with which they may be used (see page 2). In our Subject Catalog, the guide card for this heading would look like this--



Behind this guide card you would find the cards for books about Women College Teachers in the United States. There are many other subdivisions used in the Subject Catalog to indicate specific concepts or types of material. The following examples illustrate some common types of subdivisions:

WOMEN--ABSTRACTS

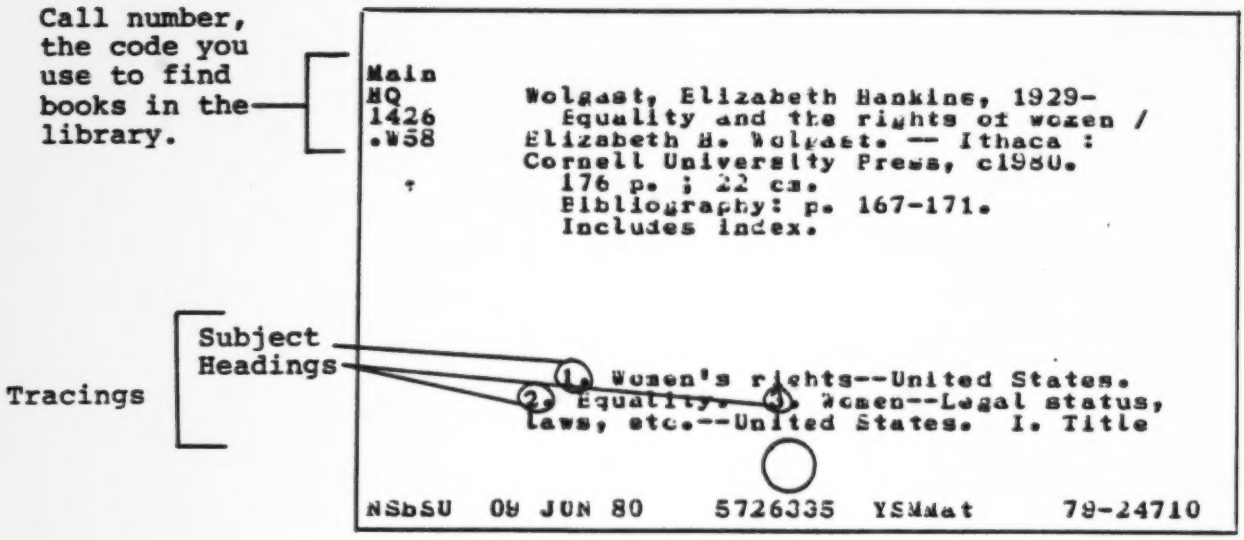
WOMEN--BIBLIOGRAPHY

SHELLEY, MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT, 1797-1851--BIOGRAPHY

WOMEN'S RIGHTS--PERIODICALS

TRACINGS

At the bottom of a typical catalog card (see example) you will see a group of numbered entries. In library terminology these are called "tracings." Those preceded by an arabic number are subject headings, and they indicate what headings this book is listed under in the Subject Catalog.



The example card shown for Elizabeth Wolgast's book is from the Author-Title Catalog. If this were a useful book for your research topic, you could look up the subject tracings shown at the bottom of the card to find more books on your topic in the Subject Catalog.

SUMMARY

1. Use the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings to compile a list of usable headings for your topic. Remember that while most proper nouns do not appear in the LC list, they can be looked up in the Subject Catalog.
2. Go to the Subject Catalog and look up the terms you found.
3. Note books of interest and write down their complete call numbers.
4. Check the tracings at the bottom of the catalog cards for additional subject headings. Then look up these headings in the Subject Catalog to find more books on your topic.

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CHAPTER TWO

HOW TO FIND JOURNAL AND NEWSPAPER ARTICLES ON WOMEN'S STUDIES ISSUES

After completing this chapter you will be able to

- use a periodical index to find articles on your topic
- use an abstracting source to find citations to and summaries of articles and books related to your topic
- find references to articles on your topic that appeared in major newspapers by using specialized newspaper indexes. You will also learn how to find the articles themselves in the Microforms Collection

INTRODUCTION

If you need to locate current information on a topic that has recently surfaced as a relevant issue in women's studies, books most probably will not be your best source to turn to in your search (it often takes a year or more before a subject is discussed at length in book form). Instead, you will want to gather your information from sources that are part of the current periodical literature (i.e., scholarly journals, popular magazines, and general newspapers). Because articles are not listed separately in our card catalogs, you will need to consult various indexes in order to identify citations (references) to articles that have appeared in recent periodical literature. Once you have found citations, you can then determine if Stony Brook owns the journals and/or newspapers that the articles appeared in.

I. USING A PERIODICAL INDEX

Q. WHAT IS A PERIODICAL INDEX?

A. A periodical index is an alphabetical list of names and topics that refer to specific articles in periodicals. Most are multivolume sets, each volume covering a particular time period. Some, like Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, index popular periodicals such as Time, Psychology Today, and Newsweek. Others index more specialized or scholarly periodicals. Education Index, for instance, indexes periodicals which publish articles on educational topics.

Some users wonder why it is necessary to use periodical indexes. Why not just use the card catalog or skim through periodicals until you find an article on your topic? We suggest the use of periodical indexes for two reasons: first, as mentioned above, the card catalogs do not include listings of individual aricles; second, while it is possible to skim through many issues of a periodicial and find articles on your topic, it is much more efficient to use a periodical index which directs you to a large number of articles on that topic.

Understanding the format in which information is presented in an index can save time and reduce frustration. Although indexes vary, some of the most important use a similar format.

Q. HOW DO YOU USE A PERIODICAL INDEX?

A. The following example illustrates the use of a periodical index with an excerpt from the Social Sciences Index (volume 8, 1981-1982). This important index provides references to articles in over 200 periodicals in the fields of psychology, sociology, anthropology, political science, economics, and related social sciences. The example shows what you would find if you looked up the topic "Women prisoners" in this index:

Main Subject Heading

Women prisoners
Expanding horizons: work and training for female offenders. V. V. Neto. bibl il Correct Today 43:66-72 N/D '81
Factor analytic study of the demographic characteristics of adult and juvenile incarcerates. R. V. Heckel and E. Mandell. J Clin Psychol 37:430-3 Ap '81

Education
Educational and vocational needs of women in prison. V. Sorensen. bibl Correct Today 43:61-7+ My/Je '81

Mental illness
Restraints: therapeutic transition following application. S. G. Dietrich. Fed Probat 45:44-8 Je '81

Psychology
Women prisoners' multidimensional locus of control. J. E. Griffith and others. Crim Just & Behav 8:375-89 S '81

Rehabilitation
"SEE" Reference — *See* Rehabilitation of criminals

Women psychiatrists
Psychiatrists' life and work patterns: a statewide comparison of women and men. M. Z. Goldstein and others. Am J Psych 138:919-24 Jl '81
Sex and the boards. M. H. Jacobs and L. K. Flowers. Am J Psych 137:1226-8 O '80

Women psychologists
Eminent women in psychology: models of achievement [symposium]; ed. by A. N. O'Connell and N. F. Russo. Psychol Women Q 5:6-144 Fall '80
Psyche: from rocking the cradle to rocking the boat. F. L. Denmark. bibl Am Psychol 35:1057-65 D '80

Professional status
Models from our past: psychology's foremothers. N. F. Russo and A. N. O'Connell. Psychol Women Q 5:11-54 Fall '80

Women psychotherapists
Androgyny, stereotypy and the perception of female therapists. T. V. Merluzzi and B. Merluzzi. J Clin Psychol 37:280-4 Ap '81
Psychiatric diagnosis as a function of assessor profession and sex. C. T. Wright and others. bibl Psychol Women Q 5:240-54 Wint '80

Women public officers
Participation of women in centers of power. F. C. Huerta and T. A. Lane. Soc Sci J 18:71-86 Ap '81

Women scientists
Some ideas from women technicians in small countries [symposium]. Impact Sci Soc 30:3-66 Ja '80; Discussion. 30:357-9 O/D '80

Women sociologists
Early women sociologists and the American sociological society: the patterns of exclusion and participation. M. J. Deegan. bibl Am Sociol 16:14-24 F '81
Evolution of the participation of women and minorities in the ASA. D. Wilkinson. bibl Am Sociol 16:101-2 My '81
Women sociologists in the Midwest: a status report. M. E. Thompson and others. Sociol Q 21:623-33 Aut '80

Women soldiers
"SEE ALSO" Reference for This Heading (additional headings under which articles on women soldiers may be found) — *See also*
Israel—Armed forces—Women
United States—Armed forces—Women
United States—Army—Women

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

A reference which provides enough information to enable the user to identify and locate an article is called a bibliographic citation. One of the bibliographic citations listed on the previous page is:

> Educational and vocational needs of women in prison.
> V. Sorensen. bibl Correct Today 43:61-7+ My/Je '81

This may be broken down into the following elements:

1. Title of the article - EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL NEEDS OF WOMEN IN PRISON.
2. Author - V. Sorensen.
3. Special features - BIBL. (THIS INDICATES THAT A BIBLIOGRAPHY OR LIST OF ADDITIONAL BOOKS AND/OR ARTICLES IS INCLUDED.)
4. Title of the periodical in abbreviated form - CORRECT TODAY (A LIST IN THE FRONT OF THE INDEX VOLUME GIVES THE FULL TITLE OF THE PERIODICAL.) YOU WILL NEED THE FULL TITLE TO LOCATE THE PERIODICAL IN THE LIBRARY.
5. Volume number - 43
6. Page numbers of the article - 61-7+ (PAGES 61 THROUGH 67, AND CONTINUED ON LATER PAGES WITHIN THE SAME ISSUE).
7. Date of the periodical issue in which the article appeared - MY/JE '81 (MAY-JUNE, 1981).

DETERMINING WHETHER THE LIBRARY OWNS AN ARTICLE

Check the Periodical Catalog to see if this library owns the article you need.

Q. WHERE IS THE PERIODICAL CATALOG LOCATED?

A. The Periodical Catalog is the section of the card catalog immediately behind the reference desks.

Q. HOW DO I LOOK UP THE ARTICLE IN THE PERIODICAL CATALOG?

A. Actually, you do not look up the article itself. Instead, you look through the catalog cards for the name of the periodical containing the article you are looking for.

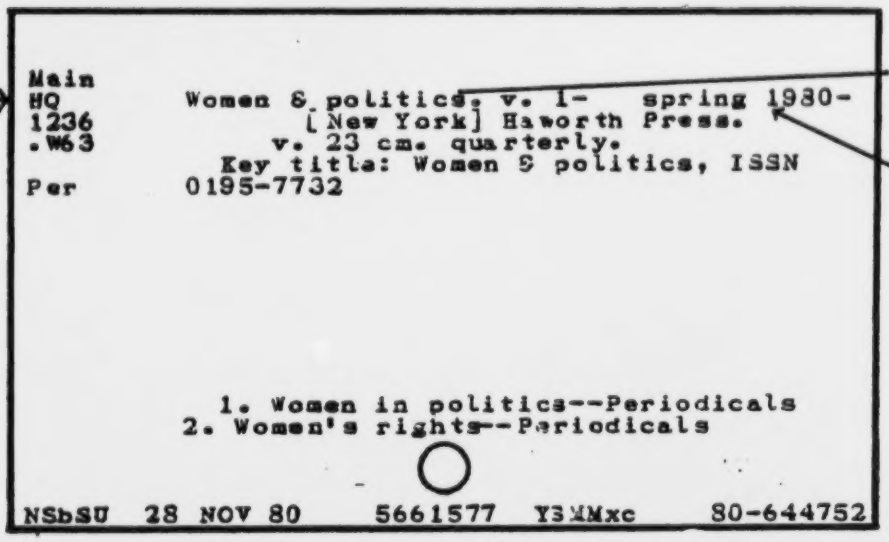
Q. IF I FIND A CARD FOR THE PERIODICAL, DOES THAT MEAN THE LIBRARY OWNS IT?

A. Yes. Or, more correctly, it means the library owns at least part of that periodical. If you do not find it listed, this probably means that we do not own the title.*

* *Some older periodicals on microfilm and many government periodicals are owned by the library but are not listed in the Periodical Catalog. For more information on these exceptions, see a reference librarian.*

Q. HOW DO I INTERPRET THE CATALOG CARDS?

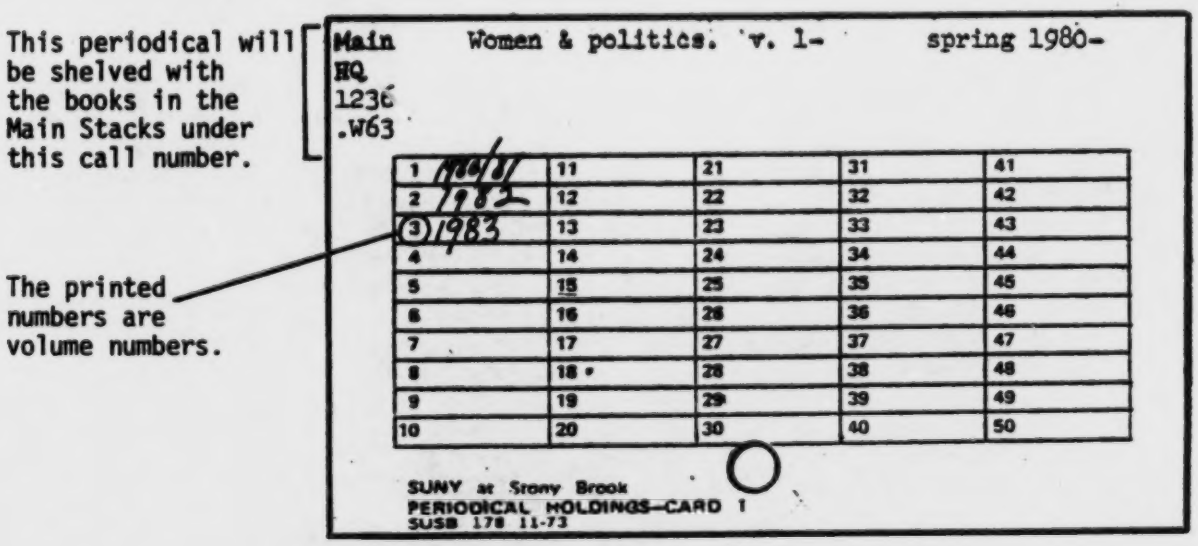
A. The listing of a periodical in the Periodical Catalog is usually printed on two or more cards. The first card (reproduced below), called the face card, gives general information on the periodical, including its title, the call number, and other publication facts.



The face card is followed by the HOLDINGS CARD (reproduced below).

Q. HOW DO I INTERPRET A HOLDINGS CARD?

A. The holdings card lists all but the most recent volumes of a periodical that the library owns by recording the years and volumes that are in the collection.



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On the holdings card, the printed numbers on the left-hand side of each box are the volume numbers. If a year is written next to the volume number, it indicates that the library has received all the issues of that volume, has bound them, and sent them to the stacks, where they are shelved in call number order. The most recent volumes are not recorded on the holdings cards, usually because they are not yet bound. These unbound materials are kept in Current Periodicals.*

II. USING ABSTRACTING SOURCES

Q. WHAT IS AN ABSTRACTING SOURCE?

A. An abstract is a summary. An abstracting source is a reference title that contains many summaries of research and other writings in a particular field. Some common titles of abstracting sources are Women Studies Abstracts, Psychological Abstracts, and Sociological Abstracts. These sources are similar to periodical indexes in that they are published at regular intervals, each issue covers a particular time period, and they tell you what articles have been written on topics and where the articles appear. But they differ from periodical indexes in the following ways:

1. Abstracting sources contain summaries of writings; periodical indexes do not.

2. In addition to citing periodical articles, abstracting sources may include listings for such items as books, dissertations, and research reports.

3. Abstracting sources are usually divided into two major sections: a subject index and a collection of abstracts.

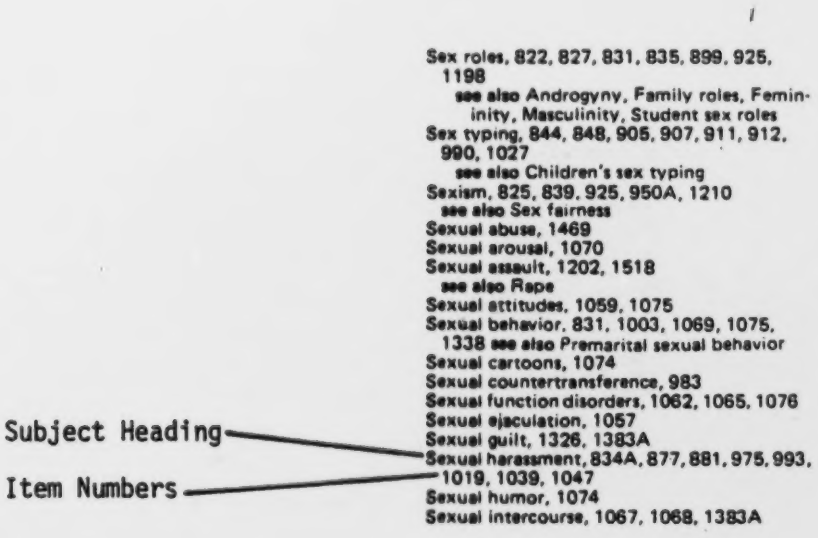
Q. HOW DO I USE AN ABSTRACTING SOURCE TO FIND MATERIAL ON MY TOPIC?

A. The search method is a four-step procedure. For example, suppose you are trying to find information about sexual harassment in academia, and you want to use Women Studies Abstracts (Ref HQ1154.W6) as a source:

Step 1. Consult the subject index in the back of an issue of Women Studies Abstracts (four separate paper issues are bound into each yearly volume; therefore, you must look at each of the four subject indexes for a given year in your search for material). In the example on the following page, under the general subject heading "Sexual harassment" appear numbers referring to items on that topic. Numbers ending in "A" indicate items that include abstracts.

* *This is the case with the majority of periodicals. However, many are located in the science libraries and the Music Library, which would be indicated on the holdings card by their call numbers. Furthermore, some years of Main Library periodicals are in the Microforms Collection. For a more complete explanation of this arrangement, ask a reference librarian.*

SUBJECT INDEX SECTION OF WOMEN STUDIES ABSTRACTS


Sex roles, 822, 827, 831, 835, 899, 925, 1198
see also Androgyny, Family roles, Femininity, Masculinity, Student sex roles
Sex typing, 844, 848, 905, 907, 911, 912, 990, 1027
see also Children's sex typing
Sexism, 825, 839, 925, 950A, 1210
see also Sex fairness
Sexual abuse, 1469
Sexual arousal, 1070
Sexual assault, 1202, 1518
see also Rape
Sexual attitudes, 1059, 1075
Sexual behavior, 831, 1003, 1069, 1075, 1338 see also Premarital sexual behavior
Sexual cartoons, 1074
Sexual countertransference, 983
Sexual function disorders, 1062, 1065, 1076
Sexual ejaculation, 1057
Sexual guilt, 1326, 1383A
Sexual harassment, 834A, 877, 881, 975, 993, 1019, 1039, 1047
Sexual humor, 1074
Sexual intercourse, 1067, 1068, 1383A
Subject Heading
Item Numbers

Step 2. Look up the item numbers within the main section of the same issue. References are arranged in item number order. Note that you are given only item numbers and no titles; you won't know what the content of an item is until you locate it in the main section. The example on the following page shows a sample page from the main section, which provides a look at number 834A:

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EDUCATION AND SOCIALIZATION
Broad Category Heading
Item Number
834A. Accused of sexual harassment, male professor sues female complainants for $23.7 million. CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION 22:1+ My 4 '81.
Article Title, Journal Title, Volume Number, Page, Date*
Abstract
Sidney Peck, a tenured associate professor of sociology at Clark University, has filed a huge lawsuit against five women who accused him of sexual harassment. Ximena Bunster, a visiting associate professor of anthropology at Clark, claimed that Peck offered to help her to retain her position at the University if she would accept his sexual advances. Four other women joined Bunster in her charges and she filed suit with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Neither Peck nor Bunster has been pleased with the university's handling of the case. Peck claims the university supports the women because of his anti-administration political activities. Peck is now on a leave of absence to be followed by a paid sabbatical. Bunster will not be retained by Clark after the end of the current academic year. C. MAMOLA.
* There is no specific author for this item; for a reference to an article that lists its author, see item 843A.
Additional Journal Articles About Education and Socialization
835. Amstey, F. H. and S. K. Whitbourne. Continuing education, identity, sex role, and psycho-social development in adult women. SEX ROLES 7:49-58 Ja '81.
836. Anderson, Charles and David Butts. A comparison of individualized and group instruction in a sixth-grade electricity unit. JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN SCIENCE TEACHING 17:139-145 Mr '80.
837. Barozzi, Ronald L. and Melodee C. Metzger. Promoting family life education in Hawaii. SOCIAL CASEWORK 62:80-6 F '81.
838. Bartol, Kathryn M., Carl R. Anderson and Craig Eric Schneier. Sex and ethnic effects on motivation to manage among college business students. JOURNAL OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY 66:40-4 F '81.
839. Bark, Richard A., William P. Bridges and Anthony Shih. Does IQ really matter? A study of the use of IQ scores for the tracking of the mentally retarded. AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW 46:58-71 F '81.
840. Borges, Marilyn A. and others. Effects of gender, age, locus of control and self-esteem on estimates of college grades. PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS 47pt1: 831-7 D '80.
841. Brick, Peggy. Sex education crucial feminist issue. NEW DIRECTIONS FOR WOMEN 10:10-11+ Mr-Ap '81.
842. Collins, J., M. Reardon and L. K. Waters. Occupational interest and perceived personal success: effects of gender, sex role orientation and the sexual composition of the occupation. PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS 47pt2:1155-9 D '80.
843A. DeGroot, Susan Crum. Female and male returnees: glimpses of two distinct populations. PSYCHOLOGY OF WOMEN QUARTERLY 5:358-61 Win '80.
An examination of the effects of college participation on the behavior and interpersonal relationships of female and male adult students indicates that men and women are subject to differential modification by the college experience. Not only are male returnees more assertive than are females, but they expect and receive more spousal support than do females. Moreover, it appears that college participation reaffirms the male's socially prized "masculine" role and therefore produces few if any changes in spousal relationships; this is confirmed by the fact that the degree of congruence between the male student's perception of support and his spouse's is irrelevant. If the male does not perceive himself to be receiving a high amount of spousal support, marital happiness is low regardless of his spouse's perceptions. On the other hand, the female student and her spouse may report high marital happiness even when spousal support is low, as long as they both agree that the level of support is appropriate. ARTICLE ABSTRACT AND DISCUSSION/SW.
844. Diamond, Esther E. Sex-typical and sex-atypical interests of Kuder Occupational Interest Survey criterion groups: implications for counseling. JOURNAL OF COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY 28:229-42 My '81.
845. Dolliver, Robert H. and Everett L. Worthington, Jr. Concurrent validity of other-sex and same-sex twin Strong-Campbell interest inventory occupational scales. JOURNAL OF COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY 28:126-34 Mr '81.
846. Dunne, Faith, Roger S. Elliott and William S. Carlsen. Sex differences in the educational and occupational aspirations of rural youth. JOURNAL OF VOCATIONAL BEHAVIOR 18:56-66 F '81.
847. Fagot, B. I. Male and female teachers: do they treat boys and girls differently? SEX ROLES 7:263-72 Mr '81.
848. Fagot, Beverly I. and Isabelle Littman. Relation of preschool sex-typing to intellectual performance in elementary school. PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS 39pt1:699-204 D '76.

Step 3. Copy down the full bibliographic citation for each item (author, title of book or title of article and journal, date, and, if applicable, volume number and pages).

Step 4. To determine if the library owns a journal article, look in the Periodical Catalog under the name of the journal. If the citation is for a book, check the Author-Title Catalog under the author's name or title.

Example is from Women Studies Abstracts, volume 10, no. 2 (Summer 1981).

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III. USING NEWSPAPER INDEXES

The Stony Brook Library has a very large collection of newspapers. It currently receives dozens of papers from all over the United States and around the world. In addition, the library owns many newspapers from past years, including a large collection of early American newspapers dating back to colonial times, and a collection of several hundred radical and protest papers from the 1960s to the present. The New York Times is in the library from its first appearance in 1851 and the Times of London from its first issue in 1785. All of our newspapers, except for those dating from the last several months, are on microfilm. The more recent ones are kept in Current Periodicals. A list of currently received newspapers can be seen in Current Periodicals and the Reference Room.

In order to trace past newspaper coverage of a particular topic (such as ERA legislation), or locate up-to-date articles on a current news item (such as recent remarks by an individual politician about the wage gap), you will need to use a newspaper index. These indexes enable you to pinpoint the location of articles within a newspaper. Newspaper indexes in the Stony Brook Library, and the dates for which they are available, are listed below. They are all located in the Government Documents section of the library on the second floor above the Reference Room.

Christian Science Monitor Index (1960-)

Chicago Tribune Index (1972-)

Los Angeles Times Index (1972-)

National Newspaper Index (covers latest 3 years; microfilm format. Indexes 4 newspapers: New York Times, Wall Street Journal, Los Angeles Times, and Christian Science Monitor.)

New York Times Index (1851-)

Official Index to the Times of London (1906-)

Washington Post Index (1971-)

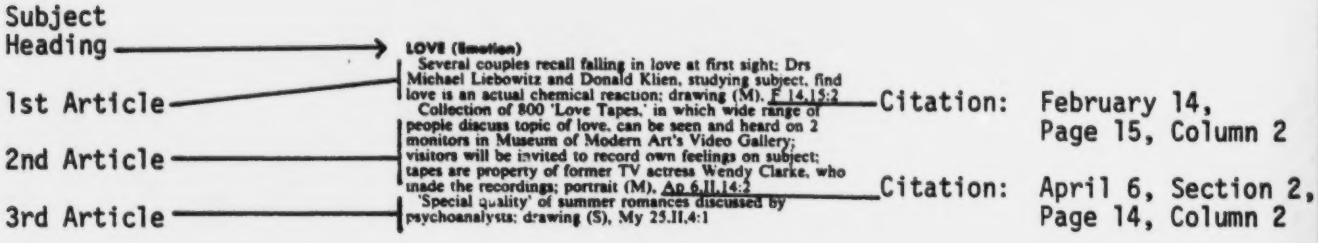
Wall Street Journal Index (1958-)

Q. HOW IS A NEWSPAPER INDEX USED?

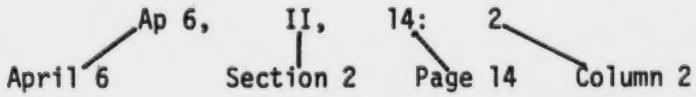
A. To answer this question we will be using two different examples from the New York Times Index. This index uses the following types of subject headings:

Regular headings ("feminist movement," "pornography")
Geographical names ("United States," "Bolivia")
Organization names ("Women's Campaign Fund," "Women's Law Project")
Personal names ("Steinem, Gloria," "Chisholm, Shirley")

Example 1. In the first example, the subject heading illustrated is "Love (Emotion)". The three paragraphs that appear beneath this heading cite and summarize articles that were printed in the New York Times for a particular time period (this example is reproduced from the 1981 volume of the index).


Subject Heading
LOVE (Emotion)
Several couples recall falling in love at first sight; Drs Michael Liebowitz and Donald Klien, studying subject, find love is an actual chemical reaction; drawing (M). F 14,15:2
1st Article
Citation: February 14, Page 15, Column 2
Collection of 800 'Love Tapes,' in which wide range of people discuss topic of love, can be seen and heard on 2 monitors in Museum of Modern Art's Video Gallery; visitors will be invited to record own feelings on subject; tapes are property of former TV actress Wendy Clarke, who made the recordings; portrait (M). Ap 6,II,14:2
2nd Article
Citation: April 6, Section 2, Page 14, Column 2
'Special quality' of summer romances discussed by psychoanalysts; drawing (S), My 25,II,4:1
3rd Article

The second paragraph cites an article about an exhibit in the Museum of Modern Art's Video Gallery. A portrait is included in the article. The "(M)" indicates the article is of medium length (more than 1 column but less than 2). The index uses the symbol "(S)" to indicate shorter articles that run one half column or less, and "(L)" to indicate longer items that exceed 2 columns. The identifying elements of this second citation are shown by the symbols:



Note that the year is not included in the citation; it is understood that it is the year of the volume you are using. The example above indicates the article is in section 2 by using Roman numeral II. When no Roman numeral is provided, it is understood that the article appears in section 1.

Example 2. The example of the following page from the 1983 New York Times Index illustrates another standard type of presentation commonly found in that index; instead of listing the articles under the original heading ("Ride, Sally K."), it directs the user to a second heading (a "cross reference") under which are listed the articles about Sally Ride:

ORIGINAL HEADING

Cross Reference to Dates of Articles About Sally Ride, Listed Under "Astronautics--U.S."

RIDE, Sally K (Dr). See also Astronautics—US, Je 16,18,19,20,21,22,23,26
RIIS Park. See also Beaches, Je 27
RILEY, Nathan (Atty Gen). See also Waste etc, Je 19
RIO de Janeiro (Brazil). See also Travel and Vacations—Brazil, Je 26
RIOS Montt, Efrain (Pres). See also Guatemala, Je 20,21,30
RITCHIE, Michael. See also Motion Pictures, Je 24
RIVERDALE (NYC). See also Kidnapping, Je 30
RIVLIN, Alice M (Dir). See also Budget Office, Congressional, Je 27

CROSS REFERENCE FROM ORIGINAL HEADING

Main Heading →

ASTRONAUTICS. See also Communications Satellites

Article on efforts to develop commercial potential of space flight, which are being pursued by USSR as well as US and private industry; photo (M), Je 26,IV,8:4

Europe

Countdown for sixth launching of Ariane rocket, European counterpart to US space shuttle, begins on June 15 for mission that is expected to determine European competitiveness in space missions; craft is scheduled to be launched from French space center in French Guiana (S), Je 16,I,9:5

European Ariane rocket launched from Kourou, French Guiana, places two satellites in orbit; it is first successful satellite deployment for European Space Agency's commercial satellite launching program (S), Je 18,I,21:2

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Dr Sally Ride receives telegram of congratulations from Valentina Tereshkova, first woman to fly into space, who is celebrating 20th anniversary of her flight as part of Russian space team (S), Je 23,II,11:5

Soyuz spacecraft commanded by Vladimir Lyakhov is lifted into orbit to make second attempt in two months to link up with Salyut 7 space station; flight engineer is Aleksandr Aleksandrov; goal is believed to be establishment of space stations manned continuously, with crews replaced periodically (S), Je 28, III,5:1

Lyakhov and Aleksandrov reportedly link Soyuz T-9 capsule with 40-ton orbiting space station on June 28 and start experiments on 'controlling large manned complexes'; successful linkup comes two months after crew of Soyuz T-8 mission missed docking attempt; illustration (M), Je 29,I,6:1

Subdivision of Main Heading →

United States

Five astronauts who are to fly next mission of space shuttle Challenger arrive at Kennedy Space Center, Cape Canaveral, Fla, on June 15 as technicians prepare to begin countdown leading to June 18 launching; six-day mission will involve deployment of two communications satellites, practice retrieving and retrieving satellite with robot arm and possibly first landing of shuttle at Kennedy Space Center if weather permits (M), Je 16,I,9:1

Various Articles That Discuss Launching of the First American Woman Into Space →

Countdown starts for second launching of space shuttle Challenger, which will carry two communications satellites plus scientific experiments and first American woman to go into space; Challenger will have liftoff on June 18 and return to earth on June 24 (M), Je 17,I,28:1

Martin Marietta Corporation gets $67.8 million US Air Force contract for work in connection with launchings of Titan 3 space rockets (S), Je 17,IV,5:6

Crew of space shuttle Challenger reviews plans for flight on which they are to deploy two commercial satellites and, for first time, release and retrieve satellite using shuttle's 50-foot mechanical arm; complicated retrieval maneuver is to be done by Dr Sally K Ride; astronauts, barring last-minute malfunctions or bad weather, are set to begin their orbital journey at 7:33 AM on June 18; White House announces that Pres Reagan plans to be on hand to greet returning astronauts; illustration of Capt Frederick H Hauck, scheduled to pilot space shuttle mission (M), Je 18,I,1:2

Editorial lauds strides made by women's movement, which has paved way for Dr Sally Ride to be first women astronaut, Je 18,I,22:1

Space shuttle Challenger rockets into orbit with crew of five including Dr Sally K Ride, first American woman to go into space; launches first of two communications satellites in successful beginning of busy six-day mission; besides two communications satellites, shuttle carries assortment of scientific experiments and West German satellite that is to be released and then retrieved in critical test of shuttle's 50-foot mechanical arm; photo; drawing of Challenger's cargo (M), Je 19,I,1:3

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IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT THE ARTICLES IN THIS INDEX ARE ALWAYS LISTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER!

Q. AFTER FINDING CITATIONS TO NEWSPAPER ARTICLES IN THE INDEXES, HOW DOES ONE ACTUALLY OBTAIN THE NEWSPAPER?

A. Get the microfilm call number of the newspaper by looking under the name of the paper in the microforms card catalog, which, like the newspaper indexes, is located in the Government Documents Section. Take down the call number and go to the Microforms Area at the other side of the room. The person on duty will help you find the microfilm you need, and demonstrate how to use the microfilm machines for reading and/or photocopying.

SUMMARY

Current information on a topic is most easily located by consulting periodical indexes that list magazine and journal articles on a topic. They are usually arranged by subject and by author.

The Stony Brook Library owns many indexes,* most of which are devoted to specific fields such as art, psychology, economics, sociology, education, etc.

Abstracting sources* are similar to periodical indexes in that they cite journal articles, but some also include citations to books. They also include abstracts (summaries) of the items listed.

In order to locate a journal article in this library that you saw cited in an index, you must look up the journal's title in the Periodical Catalog. A listing for a journal in the Periodical Catalog will show where back issues are kept (either shelved in the stacks under its call number, or in the Microforms Collection under its microfilm number). Current unbound issues are located in the Current Periodicals Reading Room.

The library has a large collection of newspapers, both foreign and U. S.

Several major American papers are part of this collection, including a full run of the New York Times from 1851.

Newspaper indexes, such as the New York Times Index, are used to get exact citations to articles. Newspaper indexes in our library are listed on page 13.

The most recent issues of newspapers received are in Current Periodicals. Earlier years of papers are on microfilm and can be obtained in the Microforms Area.

*For a list of periodical indexes and abstracting sources that may be useful in Women's Studies, see Appendix, Section II, Parts A, B and C.

CHAPTER THREE

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

After reading this chapter, you will know:

-what a subject bibliography is and how to use it in your research

-how to find subject bibliographies in the Reference Room

Q. WHAT IS A SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY?

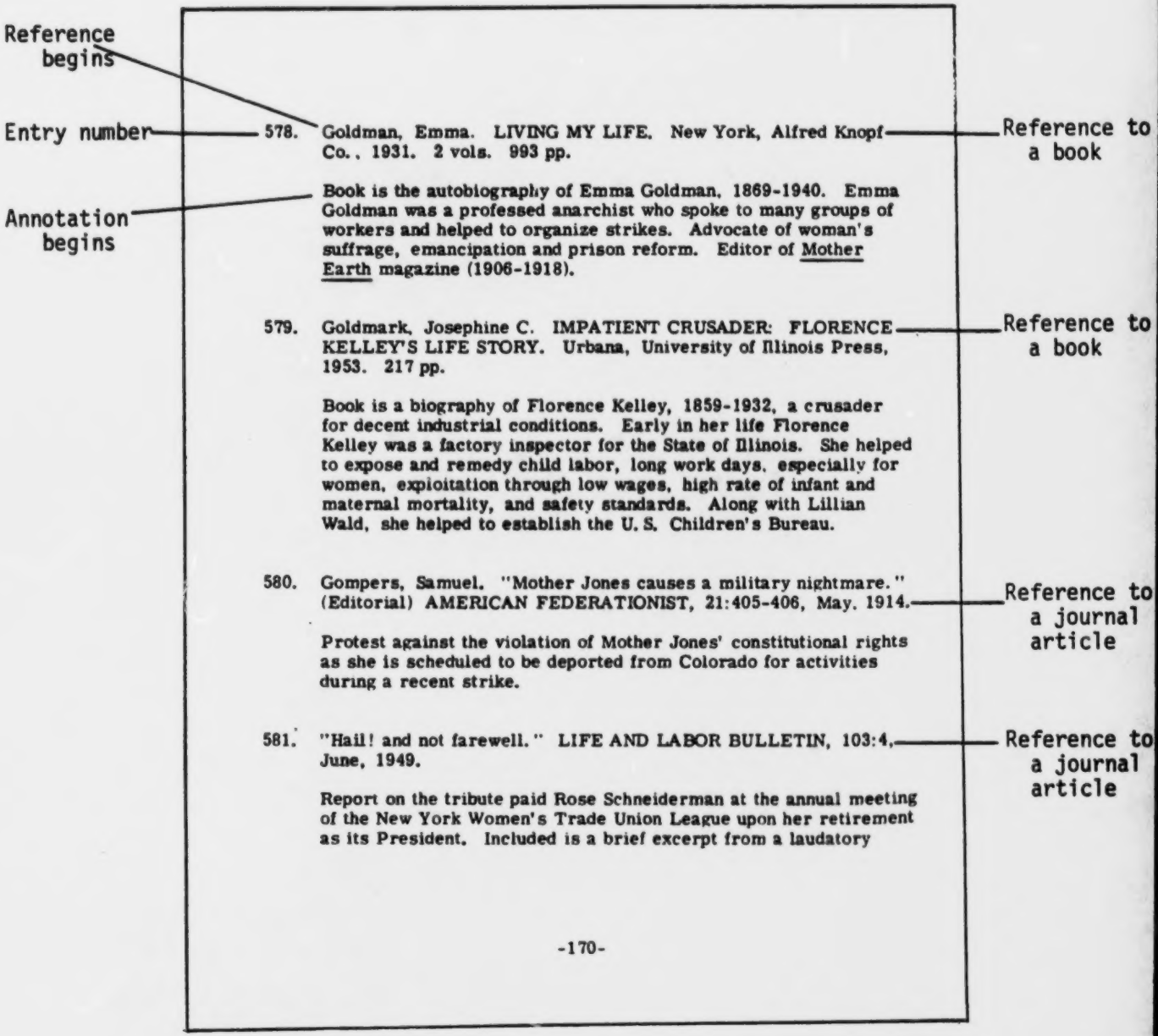
A. A subject bibliography is a book (usually published once and contained in a single volume), that lists writings on a specific topic. These writings can be books, journal and newspaper articles, and other sources of information. Some subject bibliographies will include brief annotations (summaries) of the writings that are listed. For a listing of subject bibliographies, see the Appendix, Section III.

An example of a subject bibliography located in the Reference Room is American Women and the Labor Movement, 1825-1974; an Annotated Bibliography (Ref HD6079.2.U5 S635 1976) by Martha Jane Soltow. This book describes 726 writings which deal with various aspects of women and labor in the United States. An excerpt from this bibliography is on the next page.

Q. HOW DO YOU USE A SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY?

A. As with many bibliographies, the references in Soltow's book are sequentially numbered and arranged by broad topic such as "Employment," "Trade Unions," "Working Conditions," "Strikes," etc. One way to use this bibliography would be to browse the sections within the book that are on topics of interest to you and then read annotations of the cited works. The excerpt on the following page shows a few of the references listed in the section on "Labor Leaders."

From Soltow's bibliography, American Women and the Labor Movement, 1976, page 170.


Reference begins
Entry number
Annotation begins
578. Goldman, Emma. LIVING MY LIFE. New York, Alfred Knopf Co., 1931. 2 vols. 993 pp.
Reference to a book
Book is the autobiography of Emma Goldman, 1869-1940. Emma Goldman was a professed anarchist who spoke to many groups of workers and helped to organize strikes. Advocate of woman's suffrage, emancipation and prison reform. Editor of Mother Earth magazine (1906-1918).
579. Goldmark, Josephine C. IMPATIENT CRUSADER: FLORENCE KELLEY'S LIFE STORY. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1953. 217 pp.
Reference to a book
Book is a biography of Florence Kelley, 1859-1932, a crusader for decent industrial conditions. Early in her life Florence Kelley was a factory inspector for the State of Illinois. She helped to expose and remedy child labor, long work days, especially for women, exploitation through low wages, high rate of infant and maternal mortality, and safety standards. Along with Lillian Wald, she helped to establish the U. S. Children's Bureau.
580. Gompers, Samuel. "Mother Jones causes a military nightmare." (Editorial) AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, 21:405-406, May. 1914.
Reference to a journal article
Protest against the violation of Mother Jones' constitutional rights as she is scheduled to be deported from Colorado for activities during a recent strike.
581. "Hail! and not farewell." LIFE AND LABOR BULLETIN, 103:4, June, 1949.
Reference to a journal article
Report on the tribute paid Rose Schneiderman at the annual meeting of the New York Women's Trade Union League upon her retirement as its President. Included is a brief excerpt from a laudatory
-170-

Again, using Soltow's work as an example, let's say you are interested in a specific aspect of women and the labor movement and do not want to browse through the section or sections where references to writings on this topic might be listed. You can try another approach. Look up terms related to your topic in the subject index. Most book-length subject bibliographies have such an index, and it usually can be found near the end of the book. Below is an excerpt from the subject index in Soltow's bibliography.

Garment Workers' Union:
International Ladies'.....
30, 97, 113, 130, 160
191, 210-211, 274, 452
467-468, 472, 486, 547
549, 552, 605, 614, 618

Gillespie, Mabel Edna.....589

Glass Bottle Blowers
Association.....247

Glove Industry 450, 487

Glove Workers' Union 565, 577

Goldman, Emma.....578

Haley, Margaret Angela .....
575, 589

The numbers which follow the entries in the subject index refer to the numbered items in the main section of the bibliography. For example, item numbers 450 and 487 have information about the glove industry. You can look up the references and annotations of these works in the main section of the bibliography and, if they seem to be related to your topic, you can consult the appropriate catalogs to see if they are owned by the library (i.e. check the Author-Title Catalog for books, and the Periodical Catalog for journals).

Q. WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES?

A. A subject bibliography can save you hours of time that you would otherwise have to spend looking through many years of subject indexes to periodical articles. This is because most subject bibliographies include many references in one volume to writings published over several years. Periodical indexes, on the other hand, list articles year by year in one volume after another.

Annotations found in many subject bibliographies are also very helpful in directing you to the most relevant writings in your area of interest.

One other advantage of many book-length subject bibliographies is that they provide better subject access to the writings they include than is otherwise available. This means that in the subject indexes of these bibliographies you can find entries for specific terms relating to your topic, as well as subheadings for these terms, that you may not find in the Subject Card Catalog or most periodical indexes, which tend to use more general headings.

> ONE DRAWBACK: One possible drawback of subject bibliographies is that they can become outdated. You should always be aware of the publication date of any subject bibliography you use, and the time period it covers (this is usually stated in the title or the introduction to the bibliography). That way, you will know how current the information is, and whether you need to find references to more current material on your topic to supplement and update the information you get from the subject bibliography. For example, Mary Jane Soltow's bibliography was published in 1976. Therefore, to find references to research about women and the labor movement written since 1976, you could use more recent sources such as indexes to periodical literature which are published at regular intervals.

Q. HOW DO YOU FIND SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON YOUR TOPIC?

A. There are several ways to find subject bibliographies on the topic you are researching. One of these is to browse through the section in the reference stacks where reference books related to your topic are shelved. If you do not know where this section is, ask a reference librarian to show you.

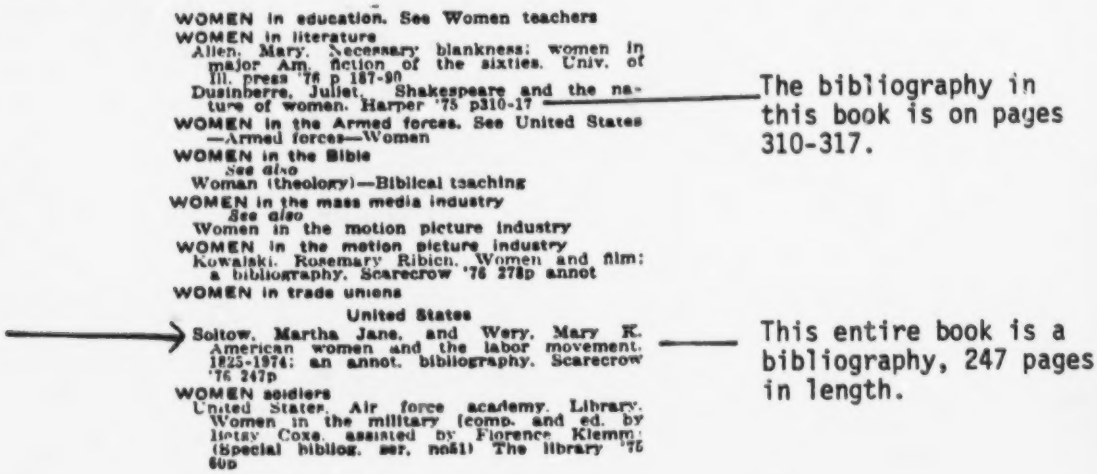
Another way to find book-length bibliographies is to use the Subject Catalog. Look up the appropriate heading or headings for your topic (you may need the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings to do this) with the subject heading "Bibliography" added to it. The Soltow book, for example, appears in the Subject Catalog under the following two headings:

WOMEN IN TRADE UNIONS--UNITED STATES--BIBLIOGRAPHY

WOMEN--EMPLOYMENT--UNITED STATES--BIBLIOGRAPHY

A third way to find subject bibliographies on a topic, including bibliographies which are not entire books, is to use the Bibliographic Index (Reference, Index Table 12). This index provides references to bibliographies which have fifty or more entries, and which appear in any of approximately 2,400 periodicals, as well as in books or pamphlets. Using Bibliographic Index, look up the subject heading for your topic and

note the references which are most relevant to you. References to books or pamphlets should be looked up in the Author-Title Catalog; references to journal articles should be looked up in the Periodical Catalog. Below is an excerpt from the 1977 volume of Bibliographic Index showing some of the entries listed under "Women." Notice the entry which is a listing for the Soltow bibliography.



WOMEN in education. See Women teachers
WOMEN in literature
Allen, Mary. Necessary blankness: women in major Am. fiction of the sixties. Univ. of Ill. press '76 p 187-90
Dusinberre, Juliet. Shakespeare and the nature of women. Harper '75 p310-17 ——— The bibliography in this book is on pages 310-317.
WOMEN in the Armed forces. See United States —Armed forces—Women
WOMEN in the Bible
See also
Woman (theology)—Biblical teaching
WOMEN in the mass media industry
See also
Women in the motion picture industry
WOMEN in the motion picture industry
Kowalski, Rosemary Ribich. Women and film: a bibliography. Scarecrow '76 278p annot
WOMEN in trade unions
United States
Soltow, Martha Jane, and Wery, Mary K. American women and the labor movement, 1825-1974: an annot. bibliography. Scarecrow '76 247p ——— This entire book is a bibliography, 247 pages in length.
WOMEN soldiers
United States. Air force academy. Library. Women in the military (comp. and ed. by Lietsy Coxe, assisted by Florence Klemm) (Special bibliog. ser. no51) The library '76 60p

SUMMARY

A subject bibliography lists, in one volume, many sources of information for a specific topic. These sources may be books, journal articles, newspaper articles, etc. Two major advantages of subject bibliographies are:

1. they list many works for a number of years in one volume, as opposed to other kinds of indexes which require looking through many volumes.

2. they often contain summaries or annotations of the works listed.

Three ways to locate subject bibliographies are:

1. browse the section in the Reference Room where reference books related to your topic are shelved.

2. look in the Subject Catalog under your topic with the subheading "bibliography" added to it (e.g., "Women--Bibliography").

3. use the reference source, Bibliographic Index, to identify subject bibliographies on your topic and then check the card catalogs to determine if the library owns them.

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CHAPTER FOUR

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS AND METHODS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES RESEARCH

The first three chapters of this guide have dealt with some basic skills which are commonly used by library researchers to find out what has been written on topics of interest to them. In this chapter, we would like to introduce a variety of additional approaches which supplement these basic skills and enhance your overall ability to acquire information in the field of Women's Studies. The following areas will be considered:

BIOGRAPHICAL MATERIALS ABOUT WOMEN
DIRECTORIES OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS
CURRENT AFFAIRS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS ABOUT WOMEN
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ON WOMEN
OTHER STONY BROOK LIBRARY MATERIALS--
*Microform Materials
*Materials in the Special Collections Dept.
*Films About Women
CATALOGS OF COLLECTIONS IN OTHER LIBRARIES

A. BIOGRAPHICAL MATERIALS

The Reference Room has many biographical dictionaries and encyclopedias. The challenge for the user is knowing which of these to use to find information on a particular individual. This decision can only be made if you know at least some of the sources available, and if you know something about the person in question, such as her nationality, profession, and whether she is living or dead.

Biographical sources tend to be of 4 different kinds:

1. Large encyclopedia-style works which offer lengthy articles on a person's life, and often include a bibliography. An example of this type is Notable American Women.

2. Single volume works such as Who's Who of American Women (see example below), which give brief biographical data on prominent figures.

MC CAMBRIDGE, MERCEDES, actress: b. Joliet, Ill., Mar. 17, 1918; d. John Patrick and Marie (Mahaffry) McC.; A.B., Mundelein Coll., 1937; Litt.D. (hon.), St. Scholastica U., 1973; 1 son, John Markle. Appeared on stage in Hope for the Best, 1945, Place of Our Own, Twilight Bar, Woman Bites Dog, The Young and Fair; films include: Lightning Strikes Twice, All the King's Men (Acad. award Best Supporting Actress 1950), Inside Straight, The Scarf, Johnny Guitar, Giant (Acad. award nomination 1956), A Farewell to Arms, Suddenly Last Summer, Cimarron, Angel Baby, 1961, Last Generation, Jigsaw, 1965, 99 Women, 1969, Thieves, 1977, The Concorde-Airport '79, 1979; voice used in film The Exorcist; artist-in-residence Cath. U., Washington, 1973; Mem. adv council Nat. Inst. Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Washington; Recipient Drama award Mundelein Coll., 1937; AP Poll, Look award, 1950; Fgn. Corr. award for Best Newcomer and Best Supporting Actress, 1950; nominated for Tony award, 1972; recipient Gold Key award Nat. Council Alcoholism. Author: The Two of Us, 1960. Address: care Contemporary-Korman Artists Ltd 132 Lasky Dr Beverly Hills CA 90212 *

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3. Indexes, such as Biography Index (see example below), which indicate what other sources to go to for the actual biographical information.

FENWICK, Millicent (Hammond) 1910- congresswoman
Geist, W. E. Millicent Fenwick: marching to her own drum. il pors N Y Times Mag p20-1+ Je 27 '82
Lamson, Peggy. In the vanguard. Houghton Mifflin '79 p1-36 il pors
Perlez, J. New race updates Fenwick style. por N Y Times Biog Service 13:42-3 Ja '82
Robinson, D. America's ten most interesting women over 50. por 50 Plus 2:21 Je '80
Starr, M. and Agrest, S. Preview of two primaries. por Newsweek 99:33 Je 7 '82
Stineman, Esther. American political women. Libraries Unlimited '80 p44-7 bibl

Biography Index, 1982, page 249

4. Directories which give a person's professional title, affiliation, and address. An example of this kind of work is the National Faculty Directory.

KRAUSE Bettye J. Dept of Bus Occupations, Mt San Antonio Coll, 1100 N Grand Ave, Walnut Ca 91789
KRAUSE Brian A. Dept of Physics, La St Univ-Alexandria, 1542 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans La 70112
KRAUSE Carol. Dept of English, R I Jr Col, 400 East Ave, Warwick RI 02886
KRAUSE Charles R. Dept of Botany, Ohio Wesleyan Univ, Del Oh 43015
KRAUSE Charles R. Plant Pathy 1735 Neil Ave, The Ohio St Univ, Columbus Oh 43210
KRAUSE Cynthia. Dept of Animal Med Tech, Cedar Valley Coll, 3030 N Dallas Ave, Lancaster Tx 75134
KRAUSE Daniel. Dept of Physics, Amherst Coll, Amherst Ma 01002
KRAUSE Daniel J. Dept of Elec Engr, N D St Univ, Fargo ND 58102
KRAUSE Daniel R. Dept of Sociol, Roosevelt Univ, 430 S Mich Ave, Chicago Il 60605

National Faculty Directory
1984, page 1729

For a listing of biographical sources, see the Appendix, Section V, Part A.

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B. DIRECTORIES OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

A directory will give you the names, addresses, and phone numbers of organizations and their chief officers. Other pieces of information commonly included in this type of reference source are organization goals and purposes, listings of publications and services, and notes about official meetings and conferences. A researcher may desire to contact an organization that does work and has expertise in a certain area. Women's organizations are plentiful and varied in nature. There are political and advocate groups, groups which offer financial support, research centers, professional organizations, etc. For a listing of some of the most heavily used directories for identifying women's organizations, see the Appendix, Section V, Part B.

The example below is from a major directory entitled, The Encyclopedia of Associations. (Ref AS22 .E5)

★13397★ ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN IN PSYCHOLOGY (Women's Rights) (AWP)
c/o Ethel Tobach
CUNY Graduate Center, Rm. 609
33 W. 42nd St.
New York, NY 10036 Leigh Marlowe, Comm. Coordinator
Founded: 1969. Members: 2000. Objectives are: to end the role which psychology has had in perpetuating unscientific and unquestioned assumptions about the "natures" of women and men; to encourage unbiased psychological research on gender in order to establish facts and expose myths; to encourage research and theory directed toward alternative sex-role socialization, child rearing practices, life-styles, and language use; to educate and sensitize the science and psychology professions as well as the public to the psychological, social, political, and economic rights of women; to achieve equality of opportunity for women and men within the profession and science of psychology. Conducts business and professional sessions at annual meetings of American Psychological Association (see separate entry) and at meetings of regional psychology associations. Maintains archives; bestows research and publication awards. Monitors sexism in American Psychological Association. Committees: Speaker's Bureau. Publications: Newsletter, bimonthly. Formerly: (1970) Association for Women Psychologists. Convention/Meeting: annual feminist research conference; also holds local chapter and regional meetings.

Encyclopedia of Associations, 1984, page 1283.

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C. CURRENT AFFAIRS

We have already discussed finding newspaper and periodical articles in Chapter 2 of this guide. We will briefly mention some other types of sources which can help keep you informed about current issues.

News Digests

News digests provide the reader with summations or overviews of current events. Digests are usually published once a week and are often good sources for obituaries, texts of speeches, and statistics. The example below is from Facts on File, Jan. 20, 1984, page 35.

Minneapolis Mayor Vetoes Porn Bill. Minneapolis Mayor Donald Fraser Jan. 5 vetoed a bill that would have made pornography a form of discrimination against women.

The bill, the first of its kind in the nation, had been passed in December 1983 by a 7–6 vote in the City Council. The proposed ordinance defined pornography as "the sexual explicit subordination of women, graphically depicted" in print or visual media. Purveyors of such material would have been liable to lawsuits under the city's civil rights code.

The bill had been a subject of intense controversy. Feminists from around the nation journeyed to Minneapolis to testify in favor of the legislation at City Council hearings. (Among the bill's supporters was

Periodical Indexes

It should be mentioned that there are two periodical indexes which are especially valuable in identifying magazine articles (popular, non-scholarly) on current events. They are:

Magazine Index (Microfilm reader near reference desks)

Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature (Ref, Index Table 1)

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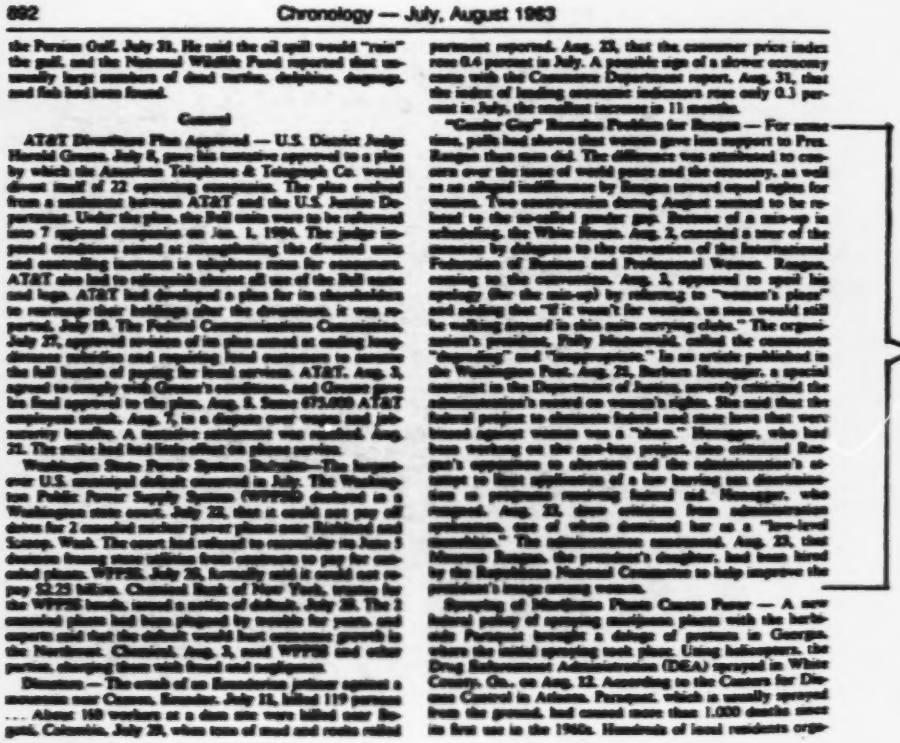
Yearbooks and Almanacs

These sources offer brief but handy summaries of major events and provide information on prominent personalities. The example below is from the 1984 edition of the World Almanac.



892 Chronology — July, August 1983

the Persian Gulf. July 31. He said the oil spill would "ruin" the gulf, and the National Wildlife Fund reported that unusually large numbers of dead turtles, dolphins, dugongs, and fish had been found.

General

AT&T Divestiture Plan Approved — U.S. District Judge Harold Greene, July 8, gave his tentative approval to a plan by which the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. would divest itself of 22 operating companies. The plan evolved from a settlement between AT&T and the U.S. Justice Department. Under the plan, the Bell units were to be reformed into 7 regional companies on Jan. 1, 1984. The judge imposed conditions aimed at strengthening the divested units and controlling increases in telephone rates for consumers. AT&T also had to relinquish almost all use of the Bell name and logo. AT&T had developed a plan for its shareholders to rearrange their holdings after the divestiture, it was reported, July 18. The Federal Communications Commission, July 27, approved revision of its plan aimed at ending long-distance subsidies and requiring local customers to assume the full burden of paying for local service. AT&T, Aug. 3, agreed to comply with Greene's conditions, and Greene gave his final approval to the plan, Aug. 5. Some 675,000 AT&T employees struck, Aug. 7, in a dispute over wages and job-security benefits. A tentative settlement was reached, Aug. 22. The strike had had little effect on phone service.

Washington State Power System Defaults—The biggest-ever U.S. municipal default occurred in July. The Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) declared in a Washington state court, July 22, that it could not pay off debts for 2 canceled nuclear power plants near Richland and Satsop, Wash. The court had refused to reconsider on June 1 decision freeing state utilities from contracts to pay for canceled plants. WPPSS, July 28, formally said it could not repay $2.25 billion. Chemical Bank of New York, trustee for the WPPSS bonds, issued a notice of default, July 28. The 2 canceled plants had been plagued by trouble for years, and experts said that the default would hurt economic growth in the Northwest. Chemical, Aug. 3, sued WPPSS and other parties, charging them with fraud and negligence.

Disasters — The crash of an Ecuadorian jetliner against a mountain near Cuenca, Ecuador, July 11, killed 119 persons ... About 160 workers at a dam site were killed near Bogotá, Colombia, July 28, when tons of mud and rocks rolled

permanent reported, Aug. 23, that the consumer price index rose 0.4 percent in July. A possible sign of a slower economy came with the Commerce Department report, Aug. 31, that the index of leading economic indicators rose only 0.3 percent in July, the smallest increase in 11 months.

"Gender Gap" Remains Problem for Reagan — For some time, polls had shown that women gave less support to Pres. Reagan than men did. The difference was attributed to concern over the issue of world peace and the economy, as well as an alleged indifference by Reagan toward equal rights for women. Two conventions during August seemed to be related to the so-called gender gap. Because of a mix-up in scheduling, the White House, Aug. 2, canceled a tour of the premises by delegates to the convention of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women. Reagan, coming to the convention, Aug. 3, appeared to spoil his apology (for the mix-up) by referring to "women's place" and adding that "if it wasn't for women, we men would still be walking around in skin suits carrying clubs." The organization's president, Polly Mastrovski, called the comments "degrading" and "inappropriate." In an article published in the Washington Post, Aug. 21, Barbara Honegger, a special assistant in the Department of Justice, severely criticized the administration's record on women's rights. She said that the federal policy to eliminate federal and state laws that were biased against women was a "sham." Honegger, who had been working on the anti-bias project, also criticized Reagan's opposition to abortion and the administration's attempt to limit application of a law barring sex discrimination in programs receiving federal aid. Honegger, who resigned, Aug. 23, drew criticism from administration spokesmen, one of whom dismissed her as a "low-level nonentity." The administration announced, Aug. 23, that Maureen Reagan, the president's daughter, had been hired by the Republican National Committee to help improve the president's image among women.

Spraying of Murderous Plants Causes Furor — A new federal policy of spraying marijuana plants with the herbicide Paraquat brought a deluge of protests in Georgia, where the initial spraying took place. Using helicopters, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) sprayed in White County, Ga., on Aug. 12. According to the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, Paraquat, which is usually sprayed from the ground, had caused more than 1,000 deaths since its first use in the 1960s. Hundreds of local residents orga-

Pres. Reagan problem with women

D. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

The United States government is the largest publisher in the world. Each year it issues thousands of titles which offer the reader detailed reports and statistics on a great variety of topics. These documents offer the library user an abundant amount of excellent information on the social, economic, political, and legal status of women.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The following titles are examples of documents on women recently published by the government:

Basic Data on Women Who Use Family Planning Clinics: U.S. 1980. Wash., D. C., National Center for Health Statistics, 1982.

Economic Status of Women: Hearing before the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, 97th., second session, Feb. 3, 1982.

Facts About Women Heads of Households and Heads of Families. Wash. D. C., U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1979.

Images of Women in the Literatures of Selected Developing Countries (Ghana, Senegal, Haiti, Jamaica). Wash., D. C., Office of Women in Development, 1981.

Retrieving government documents can be complicated; it is expected that you will need the assistance of a documents librarian, at least until you gain some experience in using these materials. The Government Documents section of the library is located on the 2nd floor of Reference.

The Monthly Catalog (Doc Z1223.A18) is the basic reference tool for retrieving federal publications. It is issued by the U.S. Government Printing Office, the main printing department in the government. As its name implies, the Monthly Catalog appears in monthly installments, with each one listing most of the documents issued during that month. Our library receives almost every one of these publications, either in printed format, microformat, or both. That's roughly 70,000 items per year. Because most of these items are not listed in the card catalog, the Monthly Catalog index is usually the best source for determining what documents are available in the library.

E. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS

There are many statistical reports which list data on social and economic characteristics of women. To determine what these reports are, you must usually use a special index. Some of the indexes themselves contain summaries and, in addition, cite the report that contains the more detailed statistics. An example of this kind of index is the Statistical Abstract of the United States (Ref and Doc HA202.A38). A statistical table from this source appears below. For a listing of statistical indexes, see the Appendix, Section V, Part E.

NO. 881. WOMEN-OWNED FIRMS—NUMBER AND RECEIPTS, BY INDUSTRY: 1977

[A firm is considered to be women-owned if one-half or more of the partners are women. A corporation is classed as women-owned if 50 percent or more of the stock is owned by women. The same majority ownership criteria applies to minority-owned businesses. For coverage details, see source]

INDUSTRY	FIRMS, 1977 (1,000)			RECEIPTS, 1977 ($bil. dol.)		
	All firms	Women-owned		All firms	Women-owned	
		Number of firms	Percent of all firms		Receipts	Percent of all firms
All industries, total	6,833	702	7.1	633.1	41.5	6.6
Construction	1,107	21	1.9	72.6	2.9	4.0
Manufacturing	287	19	6.6	38.5	3.6	9.4
Transportation and public utilities	419	12	2.9	22.8	1.3	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	2,600	229	8.8	291.4	23.4	8.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,404	66	4.7	66.6	2.1	3.2
Services	3,623	316	8.7	120.1	7.1	5.9
Other industries[1]	383	40	10.2	21.2	1.2	5.7

[1] Based on data from U.S. Internal Revenue Service, preliminary report, *Statistics of Income, Business Income Tax Returns, 1977* and *Statistics of Income, Corporation Income Tax Returns, 1976*. [2] Includes industries not classified.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Women-Owned Businesses, 1977*

Statistical Abstract, 1982-83, page 530.

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F. MICROFORM MATERIALS

The Microform Section of the Library houses several large collections on microform that contain materials pertinent to Women's Studies. The collections include rare periodicals, pamphlets, archival materials and other special documents. A listing of these materials appears in the Appendix, Section V, Part F.

G. SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DEPARTMENT

The Department of Special Collections in the Main Library contains a variety of subject collections comprised of manuscript material, books, pamphlets, periodicals, correspondence, personal papers, etc. Though each collection is named, they are not all catalogued, and users require the assistance of staff in order to access materials. See the Appendix, Section V, Part G, for a brief listing of collections.

H. WOMEN'S STUDIES COLLECTIONS IN OTHER LIBRARIES

Some reference books list special collections and rare materials available in other libraries. Three of these sources are listed in the Appendix, Section V, Part H.

I. AUDIOVISUAL MATERIAL

The Audiovisual Department in the Main Library owns over 400 16mm film and video titles. Of these, a selection of approximately 20 or 30 titles are concerned with women's and men's issues. In addition, the department has access to numerous other titles owned by public and academic libraries on Long Island. Further information about actual titles, individual film and videotape descriptions and availability can be obtained from the Audiovisual Librarian or by consulting Films and Videotapes at Stony Brook: a Library Catalog.

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APPENDIX

SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOURCES IN WOMEN'S STUDIES IN THE STONY BROOK LIBRARY

I. SELECTED PERIODICALS

Canadian Newsletter of Research on Women. 1972-1978.

Chrysalis; a Magazine of Women's Culture. 1977-1979.

Everywoman. 1970-1972.

Feminist Studies. 1972-

It Ain't Me Babe. 1970-1971.

Ms. 1972-

Off Our Backs: a Women's News Journal. 1970-

Rat; Subterranean News. 1968-1971.

Resources for Feminist Research. 1982-

Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society. 1975-

The Spokeswoman. 1970-1981.

Womanart. 1976-1978.

Women: a Journal of Liberation. 1969-1973.

Women and Film. 1972-1974.

Women & Health. 1976-

Women and Literature. 1977-1978.

Women & Politics. 1980-

Women & Therapy. 1982-

Women Artists News. Current Year Only

The Women's Annual. 1980-

The Women's Review of Books. Current Year Only

Women's Rights Law Reporter. 1975-

Women's Studies. 1975-

Women's Studies Newsletter. 1975-1980

Women's Studies Quarterly. 1981-

Women's Studies Review. Latest 2 Years

Women's Work and Women's Studies. 1971-1974

Working Women. 1984

II. PERIODICAL INDEXES AND ABSTRACTING SOURCES

A. WOMEN'S ISSUES

Abortion Bibliography (Ref HQ767 .A15), 1970-

Inventory of Marriage and Family Literature (Ref HQ728 .I58), 1900-

Resources in Women's Educational Equity (Ref HQ1154 .R45), 1977-1980

Women Studies Abstracts (Ref HQ1154 .W6), 1972-

B. GENERAL SOURCES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Business Periodicals Index (Ref, Index Table 12), 1958-

Child Development Abstracts and Bibliography (Ref HQ750 .A1N3), 1927-

Education Index (Ref, Index Table 4), 1929-

Index Medicus (Ref Z6660 .I422), 1970-
Includes material on the social and historical aspects of medicine.

Psychological Abstracts (Ref, Index Table 2), 1927-

Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin (P.A.I.S.) (Ref, Index Table 6), 1915-
Indexes material in business, economics, sociology, political science.

Sociological Abstracts (Ref, Index Table 12), 1953-

C. GENERAL SOURCES IN THE HUMANITIES

America: History and Life (Ref E171 .A4), 1964-
Covers U.S. and Canada.

Art Index (Ref, Index Table 7), 1929-

Historical Abstracts: Modern History, 1450-1914 (Ref D299 .H52), 1955-
Excludes U.S. and Canada.

Historical Abstracts: Twentieth Century, 1914-Present
(Ref D421 .H5), 1971-

MLA Bibliography (Ref, Index Table 5), 1921-
Cites material in literature.

III. SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

A. GENERAL COVERAGE

Women and Society (Ref HQ1399 .E4) 2 vols.

Women's Studies: a Recommended Core Bibliography (Ref HQ1180 .S73)

B. AMERICAN SOCIETY

The Black Woman in American Society: a Selected Annotated
Bibliography (Ref E185.86 .D3)

Minorities and Women: a Guide to Reference Literature in the
Social Sciences (Ref HQ1410 .S3)

The Political Participation of Women in the United States: a
Selected Bibliography, 1950-1976 (Ref HQ1236 .S73)

The Sexual Barrier: Legal, Medical, Economic, and Social Aspects
of Sex Discrimination (Ref KF4758 .A1 H83 1977)

Status of Women: a Select Bibliography, 1965-1975 (Ref HQ1399 .D3 1976)

C. ART AND MUSIC

Women Artists: an Historical, Contemporary, and Feminist Bibliography
(Ref N8354 .B3)

Women in American Music: a Bibliography of Music and Literature
(Music Ref ML128 .W7 B6)

D. HEALTH

Women and Health Care: a Bibliography with Selected Annotations
(Ref HQ1121 .R87)

E. HISTORY

The American Woman in Colonial and Revolutionary Times, 1565-1800 (Ref Z7964 .U49 L4 1975)

Women in Antiquity: an Annotated Bibliography (Ref HQ1127 .G6)

Women in Western European History: a Select Chronological, Geographical, and Topical Bibliography (Ref HQ1587 .F7)

Women of Achievement: 35 Centuries of History (Ref HQ1123 .R38 1981)

F. LITERATURE

American Women Dramatists of the Twentieth Century: a Bibliography (Ref PS351 .C68 1982)

An Annotated Bibliography of Twentieth-Century Studies of Women and and Literature, 1660-1800 (Ref PR449 .W65 B3)

Articles on Women Writers (Ref PR111 .S35)

Girls Are People Too! a Bibliography of Nontraditional Female Roles in Children's Books (Pef PN1009 .A1 N4)

G. OTHER SOCIETIES

Women and World Development: an Annotated Bibliography (Ref HQ1390 .B8)

Women in the Middle East and North Africa: an Annotated Bibliography (Ref HQ1726.5 .Q38)

Women of South Asia: a Guide to Resources (Ref HQ1735.3 .S3)

Women of Spanish America (Ref HQ1610.5 .K5)

H. PSYCHOLOGY

The Psychology of Women: a Partially Annotated Bibliography (Ref HQ1206. W34)

Sex Roles: a Research Bibliography (Ref BF 724.3 .S4 A88)

Women: Sexuality, Psychology, and Psychotherapy (Ref HQ1206 .W88 1976)

I. WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

Women's Liberation and Revolution (Ref HQ1154 .R76 1973)

The Women's Rights Movement in the United States, 1848-1970; a Bibliography and Sourcebook (Ref HQ1410 .K75)

J. WOMEN AND WORK

American Women and the Labor Movement, 1825-1974; an Annotated Bibliography (Ref HD6079.2 .U5 S635 1976)

Determinants and Consequences of Maternal Employment: an Annotated Bibliography, 1960-1980 (Ref HD6055 .H8)

Equal Pay for Work of Comparable Worth: an Annotated Bibliography (Ref HD6061 .E68 1982)

Women at Work: an Annotated Bibliography (Ref HD6095 .B52)

Women in Management: an Annotated Bibliography and Source List (Ref HF5500.3 .U54 L4 1982)

IV. NEWSPAPER INDEXES

All of the following titles are located in the Government Documents Section, which is on the 2nd floor of Reference:

Christian Science Monitor Index (1960-)

Chicago Tribune Index (1972-)

Los Angeles Times Index (1972-)

National Newspaper Index (covers latest 3 years; microfilm format. Indexes 4 newspapers: New York Times, Wall Street Journal, Los Angeles Times, and Christian Science Monitor.)

New York Times Index (1851-)

Official Index to the Times of London (1906-)

Washington Post Index (1971-)

Wall Street Journal Index (1958-)

V. MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES

A. BIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

The following list includes titles that contain biographical information within each volume (such as Notable American Women), as well as titles that direct you to other sources for the information itself (such as Biography Index).

American Black Women (Ref E185.86 .W56 1978)

American Men and Women of Science (Ref Q141 .A47) 7 vols.

American Political Women (Ref HQ1236 .S74)

American Women 1935-1940 (Ref CT3260 .A473) 2 vols.

American Women Writers (Ref PS147 .A4) 4 vols.

The Biographical Cyclopaedia of American Women (Ref CT3260 .B52) 2 vols.

Biography and Genealogy Master Index (Ref CT213 .B56) 10 vols.

Biography Index (Ref, Index Table 7) 1947-

Current Biography (Ref CT100 .C8) 1940-

Dictionary of Literary Biography (Ref PS128 .D5) Multivolume series

International Dictionary of Women's Biography (Ref CT3202 .I57 1982)

Liberty's Women (Ref HQ1412 .L52)

New York Times Obituaries Index (Ref CT120 .N47) Multivolume series, 1858-1978

Notable American Women 1607-1950 (Ref CT3260 .N57) 3 vols.

Notable American Women: the Modern Period (Ref CT3260 .N573)

Through a Woman's I: an Annotated Bibliography of American Women's Autobiographical Writings 1946-1976 (Ref CT3260 .A4 1983)

Who's Who of American Women (Ref CT3260 .W5)

The World Who's Who of Women (Ref HQ1123 .W65)

B. DIRECTORIES

Directory of Financial Aid for Women (Ref HQ 1381 .S36 1982)

The Encyclopedia of Associations (Ref AS22 .A8)

Getting Organized: a Directory of Action, Alliances, Publications, and Information Services (Ref HQ2035 .E33 1982)

National Faculty Directory (Ref xL901. N34)

The Rights of Women (Ref HQ1426 .R6 1983)
See its appendix, pp. 373-39[illegible].

Women Helping Women (Ref HV1445 .W65 1981)

The Women's Annual: the Year in Review (Ref HQ1101 .W651)
See "Resources" section at end of each chapter.

Women's Organizations and Leaders Directory (Ref HQ1883 .W64 1975-76)

C. CURRENT AFFAIRS

Periodical Indexes

Magazine Index (Ref, Table Near Reference Desk) Latest Three Years

Public Affairs Information Service (P.A.I.S.) Bulletin (Ref, Index Table 6), 1915-

Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature (Ref, Index Table 1), 1890-

News Digests

Congressional Quarterly Weekly Reports (Ref JK1 .C15), 1948-

Facts on File (Ref D410 .F3), 1941-

Keesing's Contemporary Archives (Ref D410 .K4), 1931-

Yearbooks and Almanacs

Information Please Almanac (Ref AY64 .I55)

Women's Annual: the Year in Review (HQ1101 .W651)

World Almanac (Ref AY67 .N5 W7)

D. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Monthly Catalog of U. S. Government Publications (Doc Z1223 .A18), 1900-

E. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS

American Statistics Index (Doc HA214 .A48), 1973-

Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970 (Ref HA202 .B87 1976)

Perspectives on Working Women (Ref HD8051 .A62 no.2080)

Social Indicators (Ref HN60 .S42)

Statistical Abstract of the United States (Ref HA202 .A38), 1922-

F. MICROFORMS COLLECTIONS

Bulletins and Special Bulletins of the Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor, 1919-1975. (Microfiche A309, A310)

Cornell University Collection of Women's Rights Pamphlets. (Microfiche A126)

Gerritsen Collection of Women's History. (Microfiche A312)

Herstory. (Microfilm A312)
Collection of 800 women's periodicals published primarily from 1968-1974.

National Women's Party Papers: the Suffrage Years, 1913-1920. (Microfilm 707)

Sexual Politics in Britain. (Microfiche A345)

Women and Health. (Microfilm A242)

Women and Law. (Microfilm A435)

G. SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Woman's History Ephemera Collection: clippings, bibliographies, single issues of magazines, flyers and leaflets in vertical file arrangement; includes files and records of the Long Island NOW, Nassau Chapter, 1970-1974. (Collection 188)

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Central Suffolk Branch: papers, scrapbooks, pamphlets, posters and miscellanea, ca. 1965-1973. (Collection 223)

Suffrage and Sex Pamphlets Collection: English pamphlets and books concerning women's suffrage, marriage, sexual love, ca. 1867-1913. (Spec HQ613.1)

H. WOMEN'S STUDIES COLLECTIONS IN OTHER LIBRARIES

Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America. Radcliffe College. (Ref HQ1121 .A7 1984) 10 vols.

Catalogs of the Sophia Smith Collection: Women's History Archive. Smith College. (Ref HQ1121 .S65 1975) 7 vols.

Women's History Sources: a Guide to Archives and Manuscript Collections in the United States (Ref HQ1410 .H56) 2 vols.